

Legume Wafer Supplementation to Increase the Performance of Post-Weaning Ettawa Grade Goats

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to analyze the effect of legume wafer supplementation on the performance of post weaning Ettawa Grade goats. A total of 16 post weaning Ettawa Grade goats (average body weight 13.10 ± 0.91 kg) were grouped into 4 group treatments and 4 blocks as replicate in a completely randomized block design. The treatments were T0 (basal diet/control), T1 (supplementation of 12.12% wafer supplement of *Indigofera zollingeriana*), T2 (supplementation of 13.54% wafer supplement of *Leucaena leucocephala*) and T3 (supplementation of 12.37% wafer supplement of *Calliandra calothyrsus*). The feed intake, nutrient digestibility, average daily gain (ADG), feed efficiency (FE), and income over feed cost (IOFC) were observed. The results showed that supplementation of legume wafer increased ($P < 0.05$) the feed intake, organic matter digestibility, ADG, FE, and IOFC. Supplementation of *I. zollingeriana* wafer increased ADG by 55.08%, FE by 34.91%, and IOFC by 14.53%; *L. leucocephala* wafer increased ADG by 66.18%, FE by 41.63%, and IOFC by 19.09%; and *C. calothyrsus* wafer increased ADG by 32.62%, FE by 11.30%, and IOFC by 14.34%. In conclusion, the addition of legume wafer supplements into the rations could increase the feed utility value of legumes and *L. leucocephala* wafer at 13.54% showed the best performance in post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats.

Keywords: post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats, legumes wafer, *indigofera*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Calliandra calothyrsus*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dan mencari pemberian suplemen wafer leguminosa terbaik dalam meningkatkan kinerja kambing Peranakan Etawah (PE) lepas sapih. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah rancangan acak kelompok dengan 4 perlakuan dan 4 kelompok sebagai ulangan dengan menggunakan 16 kambing PE lepas sapih dengan rerata bobot badan 13.10 ± 0.91 kg. Perlakuan terdiri atas P0 (ransum basal), P1 (suplementasi 12.12% wafer *Indigofera zollingeriana*), P2 (suplementasi 13.54% wafer lamtoro/*Leucaena leucocephala*), P3 (suplementasi 12.37% wafer kaliandra/*Calliandra calothyrsus*). Variabel yang diukur meliputi: konsumsi pakan, pencernaan pakan, pertambahan bobot badan harian (PBBH), efisiensi penggunaan pakan (EPP), serta *income over feed cost* (IOFC). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian suplemen wafer leguminosa pada kambing PE lepas sapih meningkatkan ($P < 0.05$) konsumsi pakan, pencernaan bahan organik, PBBH, EPP, serta IOFC dibandingkan kambing PE lepas sapih yang tidak diberi suplemen wafer leguminosa. Pemberian suplemen wafer *I. zollingeriana* dapat meningkatkan 55.08% PBBH, 34.91% EPP, dan 14.53% IOFC; wafer lamtoro dapat meningkatkan 66.18% PBBH, 41.63% EPP, dan 19.09% IOFC; dan wafer kaliandra dapat meningkatkan 32.62% PBBH, 11.30% EPP, dan 14.34% IOFC. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pemanfaatan leguminosa sebagai wafer suplemen pakan di dalam ransum mampu meningkatkan nilai guna ransum dan wafer *L. leucocephala* pada taraf 13.54% menunjukkan performa terbaik pada kambing PE lepas sapih.

Key words: kambing Peranakan Etawah lepas sapih, wafer leguminosa, *indigofera*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Calliandra calothyrsus*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian milk consumption, at around 11.09 liters per capita per year, is still considered low compared to that of other ASEAN countries (Association of South East Asian Nations), which is around 20 liters per capita per year (Kemenperin 2014). The dairy products consumed are mostly of bovine milk origin. Smaller ruminants such as dairy goats contribute to smaller extend. One of dairy goats that are potential to produce milk is Ettawa Grade goat. Ettawa Grade goat is a cross between Etawah goat (India) and Kacang goat (Indonesia) and has appearance of Ettawa goat with smaller body frame. Ettawa Grade goat can produce both milk and meat. Their beneficial characteristics are easy maintenance, faster reproduction compared to dairy cattle, and are prolific (can give birth to more than one offspring in one gestation).

The growing phase of post weaning goats is the initial phase to early determine their potential productivity as dairy goat or for breeding. Mellado *et al.* (2011) argued that this phase greatly influences the productivity of dairy goats, i.e. the milk production volume and the profit earned by farmers. Efforts have been made to improve the growing phase of post weaning goats. One of them is by improving the feed quality.

The productivity of ruminant livestock is largely determined by the availability as well as the affordability of high-quality forage all year round. In reality, breeders are often forced to give low quality feed due to the limited availability of forage, so consequently feeding are often below standart requirement. Therefore, high-quality feed supplement is needed to overcome the shortage of such things in order to increase the productivity of livestock. One of the way, legumes as a supplement in the bredeer rations. In this matter, legumes can be used as additional protein source.

Legumes make a potential protein source for animal feed for its high protein content. Among many types of legumes, *Indigofera zollingeriana*, *Leucaena leucocephala* and *Calliandra calothyrsus* can be used as alternative forage. It was reported that *I. zollingeriana* contains 23.1% protein (Ali *et al.*, 2014), *L. leucocephala* has 15%-38% protein (Zayed *et al.*, 2014), while *C. calothyrsus* leaves have 19.3% protein (Stürm *et al.*, 2007).

However, utilization of legumes as feed is limited by some drawbacks, i.e. its seasonal availability, perishability, and voluminosity. Hence, processing is needed to overcome this limitation, for example by converting it into wafers. Wafer feed is an example of feed preservation technology that not only prolongs legume's shelf life, but also reduces its volume and thus eases the handling, storage, distribution, and feeding. Wafer feed must contain enough energy, minerals, vitamins, and protein needed by the animals to increase their productivity. This supplement is the result of the utilization of feed processing technology to improve the feed value (Retnani *et al.*, 2010). This research was conducted to evaluate the effect and to find the best of legume wafer supplementation that enhance the performance of post weaning Ettawa Grade goats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

Sixteen post-weaning Ettawa Grade female goats, aged about 4 months with average body weight of 13.10 ± 0.91 kg, were kept in individual cages. They were grouped into four feeding treatments, each has 4 animals as replicate. The legume wafer supplement was composed of legumes (*I. zollingeriana*, *L. leucocephala*, and *C. calothyrsus*), molasses, and lime. The processing of legume wafer supplement included chopping, drying, mixing, pressing, heating and forming at temperature of 100°C for 10 min, followed by cooling at room temperature (Retnani *et al.*, 2014).

Basal diet (T0) consisted of forage and concentrate including soybean husk with ratio of 35 : 65. The legume wafer was supplemented based on the deficiency of crude protein in Cordero Farm's basal diet. Legume wafer was supplemented at 12.12%, 13.54%, and 12.37% from total dry matter intake for *I. zollingeriana*, *L. leucocephala*, and *C. calothyrsus*, respectively. The nutrient composition for each treatment is presented in Table 1.

Feeding Management

The ration was calculated based on daily requirement (3.5% of body weight). The goats were fed with legume wafer at 07.00 WIB, followed by concentrate at 08.00 WIB, and forage at 16.00 WIB.

Data Collection

The experiment was conducted in individual cages at Cordero Farm, Ciapus, Bogor. The feed and feces

Table 1. Nutrient composition of treatments

Ration	Composition of basal diet + legume wafer supplement (%)			
	T0	T1	T2	T3
Forage	35	30.76	30.26	30.67
Concentrate	65	57.12	56.20	56.96
Wafer of <i>Indigofera zollingeriana</i>	0	12.12	0	0
Wafer of <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	0	0	13.54	0
Wafer of <i>Calliandra calothyrsus</i>	0	0	0	12.37
Nutrient				
Ash	8.10	7.92	8.32	8.36
Ether extract	4.88	4.59	4.65	5.13
Crude protein	12.86	14.40	14.16	14.36
Crude fiber	26.10	24.80	24.70	24.28
Nitrogen-free extract	48.07	48.29	48.17	47.88
Total digestible nutrien	61.01	61.82	61.61	62.12

Note: T0= Basal diet/control; T1= T0 + 12.12% wafer of *Indigofera zollingeriana*; T2= T0 + 13.54% wafer of *Leucaena leucocephala*; T3= T0 + 12.37% wafer of *Calliandra calothyrsus*.

were analyzed at Laboratory of Inter University Centre. Legume wafer was produced at Laboratory of Feed Industry, Faculty of Animal Science, Bogor Agricultural University. The experiment consisted of 3 periods i.e., preliminary, growth, and collection. Preliminary period aimed to remove the residues from previous feed consumed by the post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats and was conducted for 14 d. In growth period, the goats were weighted once every 2 weeks during 68 d. This period was designed to study the effect of the treatments on the body weight gain. Collection period was designed to record and measure the digestibility of nutrients. For 1 week, the feces and feed samples were collected daily. The weight of the feces as well as the feed intake were recorded, 10% from total feces was collected for analysis.

Procedures for variable measurement

Dry matter intake. Dry matter intake (kg/day) was calculated by multiplying fresh feed weight with dry matter content of the ration, subtracted with dry matter of the unconsumed feed.

Nutrient digestibility. Nutrient digestibility was calculated by subtracting nutrient intake with nutrient of the feces, the result was divided by the total nutrient intake and multiplied by 100% (Pond *et al.*, 2005). nutrient intake was based on proximate analysis and the nutrient of the feces was the average of that during the last week of experimental period. The nutrient digestibility was calculated as follow:

$$\text{Nutrient digestibility}\% = \left[\frac{\text{nutrient intake} - \text{nutrient of feces}}{\text{nutrient intake}} \right] \times 100\%$$

Body weight gain. Body weight gain is the difference of the body weight at the beginning and at the end of experiment (Imran *et al.*, 2012).

Feed efficiency. Feed efficiency was the body weight gain divided by total feed intake during the experiment multiplied by 100% (Campbell *et al.*, 2006).

Income over feed cost (IOFC). IOFC was calculated by subtracting selling price multiplied body weight gain, and feed cost (Mayulu *et al.*, 2009).

$$\text{IOFC} = (\text{selling price} \times \text{body weight gain}) - \text{feed cost}$$

Data Analysis

The experimental design used was completely randomized block design with 4 treatments and 4 blocks. The treatments were: T0 (basal diet/control), T1 (T0 + 12.12% wafer supplement of *I. zollingeriana*), T2 (T0 + 13.54% wafer supplement of *L. leucocephala*) and T3 (T0 + 12.37% wafer supplement of *C. calothyrsus*). Data were analyzed with ANOVA and the differences among treatments were examined with Duncan test (Steel & Torrie, 1995).

RESULTS

Tabel 1 showed the composition and nutrient content of the ration. Each wafer supplement was added to the ration at different percentage due to differences in nutrient contents. The crude protein and total digestible nutrient (TDN) of *I. zollingeriana* wafer (T1), *L. leucocephala* wafer (T2), and *C. calothyrsus* wafer (T3) were higher than control (T0), by around 27.37% and 17%, respectively.

The nutrient intake, digestibility, average body weight, feed efficiency, and IOFC are presented in Table 2. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed that except for crude fiber and organic matter digestibility, all nutrient intake parameters, final body weight, ADG, feed efficiency, and IOFC of wafer supplement treatments (T1, T2, T3) were all higher than those of control (T0) ($P < 0.05$). Nearly all of nutrient intake parameters, dry matter, and protein digestibility were similar among T1, T2, and T3. The organic matter digestibility was similar for T1 and T2, both were higher than that of T3. The same went to ADG and feed efficiency. The highest IOFC was achieved by T2, followed by T1 and T3, respectively.

DISCUSSION

The supplementation of legume wafer increased ($P < 0.05$) nutrient intake (dry matter, ether extract, crude protein, nitrogen-free extract, total digestible nutrients), organic matter digestibility, average daily gain (ADG), feed efficiency (FE), and income over feed cost (IOFC). The post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats supplemented with legume wafer were increased in dry matter intake compared to that of control. The legume wafer presumably had better palatability than the control. Argadiyasto *et al.* (2015) suggested that feed palatability in the form of wafer was higher than in the form of pellet. Hence, the dry matter intake increased due to increasing digestibility. Increased digestibility was probably due to better energy-synchronization in the rumen. A 13 kg goat requires 444 g dry matter/head/d assuming dry matter intake of 3.46% of the body weight. Therefore, the dry matter intake in this research exceeds the needs for basic maintenance and hence allows growth. Previous studies showed varying dry matter intake, such as 434-560 g/head/d (Suparjo *et al.* 2011) and 556-603 g/head/d (Lee *et al.*, 2014). The variation was due to the difference of nutrient content in the ration, the physiological status, sex, and ingredients of the ration. Dry matter intake influences nutrient supply for both basic maintenance and growth. The nutrient intake depends on the amount of dry matter intake and the nutrient content of the feed. The post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats supplemented with legume wafer had higher crude protein intake than those without supplementation. Legume wafer seemed to fulfill the deficiency of protein of the goats. Protein intake is closely related to body weight gain, as protein is utilized for basic maintenance, production, and reproduction (Suparjo *et al.*, 2011).

Table 2. Nutrient intake, digestibility, average daily gain (ADG), feed efficiency, and income over feed cost (IOFC)

Parameters	Treatments			
	T0	T1	T2	T3
Nutrient intake (g/head/d)				
Dry matter	661.40±57.95 ^a	770.72±36.62 ^b	782.87±57.19 ^b	792.77±87.64 ^b
Organic matter	607.45±53.26 ^a	709.19±33.69 ^b	717.76±52.43 ^b	726.49±80.31 ^b
Ether extract	32.26± 2.83 ^a	35.32± 1.70 ^a	36.37± 2.66 ^a	40.65± 4.49 ^b
Crude protein	85.08±7.45 ^a	111.07± 5.17 ^b	110.89± 8.10 ^b	113.82±12.58 ^b
Crude fiber	172.61±15.12	191.37± 9.36	193.38±14.13	192.47±21.28
NFE	317.92±27.86 ^a	372.18±17.66 ^b	377.12±27.55 ^b	379.56±41.96 ^b
TDN	403.54±35.36 ^a	465.44±39.10 ^b	482.30±35.23 ^b	492.50±54.44 ^b
Digestibility (%)				
Dry matter	77.79±4.29	80.78± 1.58	77.35± 3.76	78.71± 1.84
Organic matter	67.55±2.40 ^a	75.36± 3.95 ^b	75.56± 3.23 ^b	72.47± 7.20 ^{ab}
Crude protein	60.84±0.63	66.30± 2.73	63.71± 4.83	62.57± 4.36
IBW (kg)	13.26±1.08	13.05± 1.04	12.92± 1.02	13.16± 0.90
FBW (kg)	16.91±1.95 ^a	18.78± 1.05 ^b	19.41± 1.62 ^b	19.34± 2.04 ^b
ADG (g/d)	46.99±16.62 ^a	72.87± 5.73 ^b	78.09±16.96 ^b	62.32±17.52 ^{ab}
FE (%)	6.99± 1.82 ^a	9.43± 0.76 ^b	9.90± 1.44 ^b	7.78± 1.65 ^{ab}
IOFC (Rp/head/d)	18,288±2,695 ^a	20,945±1,173 ^{ab}	21,779±2,367 ^b	20,910±2,639 ^{ab}

Note: T0= Basal diet/control; T1= T0 + 12.12% wafer of *Indigofera zollingeriana*; T2= T0 + 13.54% wafer of *Leucaena leucocephala*; T3= T0 + 12.37% wafer of *Calliandra calothyrsus*. NNFE= Non nitrogen free extract, TDN= Total digestible nutrient, IBW= initial body weight, FBW= final body weight, ADG= average daily gain, FE= feed efficiency, IOFC= income over feed cost.

The post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats supplemented with legume wafer had greater organic matter digestibility than those in control, presumably because the former had higher organic matter intake than the latter. According to Bompadre *et al.* (2014), dry matter digestibility may vary around 75.5%-80.9% while organic matter digestibility around 72.2%-78.3%. Feed digestibility is influenced by nutrient composition, type of processing, feeding level, and animal factor (McDonald *et al.*, 2011). During wafer production, the ingredients were compressed into a compact shape, forcing the ruminants to masticate the feed longer than they normally do (Argadiyasto *et al.*, 2015). Saliva excretion increases with longer mastication, affecting buffer mechanism in rumen. The increasing saliva helps maintaining neutral pH in rumen. In this condition, ruminants tend to eat more, hence increasing ADG. Additionally, feed efficiency is also improved. Supplementation of all types of legume wafer (*I. zollingeriana*, *L. leucocephala*, and *C. calothyrsus*) to post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats increased their ADG by 32.62% to 66.18% compared to that of control. Previous studies showed varying ADG on young goats, 81.4-109.8 g/d (Solaiman *et al.*, 2007), 164-179 g/d (Najafi *et al.*, 2012), 33.16-38.57 g/d (Datta *et al.*, 2007), and 37-158 g/d (Wildeus *et al.*, 2007). Body weight gain is influenced by several factors, i.e. total protein intake, sex, age, genetic, environmental factors, physiological status of livestock, and management.

IOFC is the profit gained by breeders after reducing feed cost from the income during the research. Supplementation of legume wafer to post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats increased the IOFC by 19.09% compared to that of control. Higher ADG, feed intake, and feed efficiency in supplemented goats may contribute to

the increase. The supplementation of legume wafer in ration can supply the requirements of post-weaning Ettawa Grade goat according to NRC, so it has resulted in improved performance compared to the control. *L. leucocephala* wafer showed the best ADG, feed efficiency, and IOFC. Good growth does not necessarily bring good profit. Nevertheless, good growth followed by good feed efficiency and minimal feed cost can maximize profit.

CONCLUSION

The addition of legumes wafer supplements in rations can increase the utility value of legumes. Wafer of *L. leucocephala* at 13.54% showed the best performance in post-weaning Ettawa Grade goats.

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